



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Sur un procédé destiné à évoguer les images motrices graphiques, etc.*  
CHARCOT ( J. B. ). *Progrès Médicale*, 18 Juin, 1892, p. 478.

*Sur un nouvel Appareil destiné à l'étude expérimentale des Sensations kinesthésiques.* JANET ( PIERRE ). *Revue Philosophique*, Nov. 1892, p. 506.

Charcot describes an apparatus devised by him to secure kinæsthetic writing sensations in a patient—free from contributions, from touch, pressure, sight, etc. The apparatus consists in a writing-pencil, long enough to be held by two hands, one that of the patient and the other that of the experimenter. The experimenter writes with one end of the pencil beneath a platform, and thus carries with the pencil the hand of the patient (above the platform), whose movements of finger, hand, etc., are made to reproduce his own by a combination of balances. He studies with this instrument cases of verbal blindness, in which kinæsthetic writing sensations remained intact, such patients understanding words only by tracing them. He thus establishes the reality of the phenomena of word-perception by kinæsthetic sensations (cf. cases of Sommer, J. M. Charcot, Pick, etc.), and concludes that there is a functionally distinct motor graphic center.

Janet points out the importance and convenience of the apparatus of Charcot and reports having successfully used it in demonstrating the now well-known unconscious writing movements by the kinæsthetic hands of hysterical patients.

J. M. B.

*Die Entstehung und Ausbildung des Muskelgewebes, insbesondere der Querstreifung desselben als Wirkung der Thätigkeit betrachtet:*  
EIMER. *Zeitschrift für wissensch. Zoologie*, LIII. Suppl. 67.

A detailed plea for a “physiological” conception of the development of muscle-tissue. “The morphological property is the result of functional activity.” In single-celled creatures, contractile substance arises gradually out of the protoplasm. Many comparative and embryological facts are stated in the course of a survey of the animal series in support of this general view of the rise and of the striation of muscle. Working backward from the medusa, in which the striation is clear, he finds “all the stages between such definite striation and its complete disappearance.” Among his interesting cases are the “breast-muscles” of flies, which he supposes to lose during the season of rest (winter) the striation gained during the flying season (summer). There are accordingly no original morphological divisions in muscle. Contraction waves leave markings which account for both the muscle fibres and the striation.

*On the Perception of Small Differences, with special reference to the Extent, Force and Time of Movement.* FULLERTON AND CATTELL. *Philosophical Series*, No. 2, University of Penn. Press, Philadelphia, 1892.

*The Psycho-physics of Movement.* CATTELL AND FULLERTON. *Mind*, N. S. I. 1892. 447.

The outcome of the valuable monograph of the authors’ (first title above) with the results of experiments on the extent, force and time of movements are given in résumé by the authors themselves in the paper in *Mind* (second title above) which is in everybody’s hands. We may refer the reader, therefore, to that